2020年（令和2年）度
一般入学試験A日程問題［大学・短期大学］

英語

注意事項
（1）試験開始の合図があるまで問題用紙を開かないでください。
（2）一般A日程［大学］・一般A日程［短期大学］の英語の試験問題は共通です。ただし、一般A日程［短期大学］は、リスニングがありません。
（3）試験時間は筆記が80分、リスニングが約10分です。
（4）試験問題は筆記が1〜10ページまで、リスニングが11〜13ページです。

ただし、リスニング問題は筆記試験終了後に配布します。
（5）試験中に問題用紙の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて試験監督者に知らせてください。
（6）解答用紙はマーク解答用紙と記述解答用紙の2種類あります。
（7）解答用紙には座席番号と氏名を記入してください。
（8）試験終了後、問題用紙は持ち帰ってください。
As an old science reporter, I find myself in a difficult position today, addressing top high-tech executives on the topic of artificial intelligence, or AI. I'm sure you all know far more about AI than I do. Still, I think I can contribute some historical perspective. I have been writing science columns since many of you were kids. (ア), I wrote my first column on AI back in 1963.

I'm (イ) because when I say “artificial intelligence,” I'm talking about something that I'm not sure really exists. Those of you who have read my articles and books on the subject know that I believe in what we call “weak AI,” and that I am not really convinced by what we call “strong AI.”

What's the difference? Let's say we program a computer to say “Thank you” in situations where real people would feel grateful. I think we could make the computer really sound like a thankful person. I'm sure that such a machine could be designed and tuned so well that it could fool me if I were blindfolded*.

But here's the question: Did the program actually feel thankful and express it to me? Or did the team who wrote the program thank me? Was I thanked at all? According to the strong AI approach, the computer really could be expressing thanks. According to weak AI, it's just a machine making sounds.

I'm reminded of an old classic comedy routine from the 1960s. The comedian imagined a future world in which computers made all the business decisions—yes, people really worried about that in the 1960s. In this image of the future, computers handled every decision that humans didn't like making. One of these was the task of firing other computers. So the comedy routine consists of a conversation in which the boss computer explains to a worker computer why it must be fired.

The reason this comedy routine is interesting is not just because it's very funny, or because it expresses fears about strong AI. It's interesting because it was written about 50 years ago. That's right, a half-century ago, people worried about computers making human decisions. They thought it might happen in the 1980s or 90s. To them, that was the future. (ウ), the predicted robot-dominant world didn't happen.

In my opinion, no matter how impressed we may be with artificial intelligence, none of us really believes that truly self-aware, decision-making computer programs exist. I know you're all experts on AI, but (3) let's not kid ourselves. None of us thinks a program, no matter how sophisticated, (エ) marry people, feel happy or sad, believe in or reject God, or say “I love you” and mean it. We look for the “real person” who is operating the machine—or who wrote the program.

As a real, thinking person who has observed the successes and failures of AI research for many years, I believe there will always be a person behind the program. I believe that no matter how sophisticated AI becomes, it will always be weak AI. (オ), as a thinking person, I also know that I can be wrong, and that none of us can predict the future of science. Perhaps someday those of you who believe in the strong-AI view
will prove me wrong. Until then, all that I and my colleagues in the weak-AI camp can say is this: We'll believe it when we see it.

［注］*blindfold: 目隠しをする

(Adapted from a work by Masamichi Mochizuki et al.)

問A 本文の（ア）～（オ）の空所を補うのに最も適切な表現を a ～ d の中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。（4点×5）

1. （ア）a. In addition b. In contrast c. In fact d. In short
2. （イ）a. amazed b. certain c. confident d. doubtful
4. （エ）a. has to b. is able to c. needs to d. used to
5. （オ）a. However b. Otherwise c. Then d. Therefore

問B 下線部（1）に含まれる可能性の最も高いものとして適切なものを a ～ d の中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。（4点）

6. a. a child who wants to be an engineer that develops robots
   b. a columnist who writes about the history of intelligence
   c. a president of a corporation which manufactures sophisticated products
   d. a science student who studies advanced AI technology

問C 下線部（2）にできないことを a ～ d の中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。（4点）

7. a. 人間に代わって複雑な仕事をこなすこと。
   b. 人間のを超えて情報を処理すること。
   c. 人間と同じように感情を持つこと。
   d. 人間のような言葉を発すること。
問D 下線部（3）の内容と一致するものを a ～ d の中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。（4点）

8. a. AI を搭載する機器の操作を楽しんでいる場合ではない。
   b. AI を搭載する機器をもっと評価するべきである。
   c. AI が人間社会を支配する可能性があると気づくべきである。
   d. AI が人間がすること全てをできると信じるべきではない。

問E 下線部（4）が指す人々の説明として適切なものを a ～ d の中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。（4点）

9. a. those who are strongly against sophisticated technology
   b. those who believe that AI will stay weak forever
   c. those who think weak AI should be allowed to make decisions for humans
   d. those who went to an overnight camp to study about weak AI

問F 本文の内容と一致するものを a ～ d の中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。（4点）

10. a. The speaker believes that strong AI is more important than weak AI.
    b. The speaker believes that weak AI is more important than strong AI.
    c. The speaker has seen both AI-related failures and successes.
    d. The speaker predicts that both weak and strong AIs will be successful.

[2] 次の各英文の空所を補うのに最も適切な表現を a ～ d の中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。（3点×12）

11. Sorry, I cannot help you with directions. I'm also a ( ) here.
   a. merchant  b. passenger  c. resident  d. stranger

12. The company my father works for was ( ) in 1920, celebrating its 100th anniversary in 2020.
   a. astonished  b. developed  c. established  d. represented

13. After hours of discussion, we finally ( ) up with a memorable slogan for the campaign.
   a. came  b. caught  c. kept  d. put
14. I respect Laura for her brave decision as it takes a lot of (  ) to express opinions in public.
   a. courage      b. emotion      c. engagement     d. judgment

15. The rules of soccer were far more (  ) than I had expected. I still can’t understand some of the rules.
   a. assumed      b. complicated  c. isolated       d. justified

16. Without a scholarship, I would not have had an (  ) to study in the U.K. as my parents were not able to afford it.
   a. anxiety      b. instrument  c. obligation     d. opportunity

17. I know the movie director who is living in our neighborhood, but she is not really my friend. She is just an (  ) of mine.
   a. acquaintance  b. alternative c. applicant      d. architect

18. Despite its hard work, our team had to give up the project due to (  ) of funding.
   a. behalf       b. lack         c. much          d. use

19. It wasn’t until my electricity was cut off that I (  ) I hadn’t paid the last few months’ bills.
   a. displayed    b. ensured     c. realized      d. reminded

20. Our boss told us that we would be in big trouble if the project (  ) out to be a failure.
   a. broke        b. figured     c. found         d. turned

21. It is recommended that room reservations be made well in (  ) because April is the most popular month for visitors to Kyoto.
   a. advance      b. case        c. favor         d. order

22. I have been reading articles on amazing environmental innovations, so I am very (  ) about their positive impact on global warming.
   a. angry        b. optimistic   c. suspicious    d. worried
23. Annie seldom go to the cafeteria on Tuesday afternoons because she is usually busy preparing for the next class.

24. Alaska is not only the coldest but also the largest in all the states in the U.S.A.

25. I am really exhausting after working 12 hours in a row selling hot dogs outside in the cold weather.

26. Statistics show the evidence of a rapid increase in a number of tourists to our small town.

27. I need to check the balance of my bank account. My salary should have been paid days ago.

28. Karen found it difficult to believe that she has been offered a manager position at one of the top companies in the country.

29. My refrigerator is making a funny noise so I should have it fix very soon since I'm expecting to have family staying with me.

30. If I were given a month off, I would buy a train pass and travel around somewhere in overseas.
People often complain that they work too hard. They complain that they don’t have enough time for leisure. Leisure is what you do when you are not working, studying or looking after your home and family (for example, cooking and cleaning). It is what you do when you relax and enjoy yourself. Most people have leisure time at the end of the workday or school day or on weekends.

The amount of time we have for leisure has changed throughout history. In the past, most people worked on the land, so their work depended on the weather and the seasons. For example, in the Western countries of Europe and North America, people did most of the work during the late spring, summer, and early fall. They did not do as much work during the winter.

The amount of time that people have for leisure changes when their work changes. In the late 18th century and early 19th century, industrialization transformed many Western countries. Thousands of people left their farms and small villages. They went to work in factories in towns and cities. Their work in factories was very hard, and both the workday and workweek became longer. Many people worked for 16 hours a day, six days a week. They only took off one day a week from work—Sunday.

In the middle of the 19th century, factory work began to change in two ways. First, the machines in the factories became faster and more efficient, so that workers did not need to work as many hours. They had more free time. Second, the factories began to pay their workers more. As a result, workers had more money to spend.

With more time and money, workers had more opportunity for leisure activities. People who worked in or near cities in the second half of the 19th century had many new choices about how to spend their time and money. Western countries were changing rapidly. Transportation was continuing to improve, so people could get around more easily. Streetcars could take people into the city for entertainment. In the cities, there were new public parks and gardens. Workers could go out with their families to the city for games, picnics, and concerts. The first movies and professional baseball games appeared at this time. They were both very popular. There were also trains so that people could get away from the city and spend the day in the country or at the beach.

As people moved from farms to cities to work in factories, at first the number of hours people worked went up. However, as a country’s economy develops, average working hours start to decrease. As a result, by the middle of the 20th century, the eight-hour workday and the five-day workweek became typical in most Western countries. Today, the average workweek in most countries of Western Europe is about 35 hours.

In many parts of the world, however, people continue to work much longer hours. In many Asian and Latin American countries, many people work more than 45 hours per week. They also get less time off from work. Workers in many Western European
countries get more than 30 days off every year. In contrast, North American, South American, and Asian workers have fewer days off. In general, the pattern around the world has been similar: Both work hours per week and the number of weeks worked per year have decreased in the last 50 years. However, there is still significant variation in the number of work hours across different regions of the world.

(Adapted from a work by Jessica Williams)

問 A 本文の内容に基づいて、次の英文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを a ～ d の中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。（4点×6）

31. Industrialization transformed many Western countries when
   a. it immediately increased the amount of leisure time.
   b. the population got two days off a week from work.
   c. thousands left rural areas to work in urban factories.
   d. work became a part of people's basic identity.

32. In the late 18th and early 19th century, factory work
   a. increased the amount of leisure time for many.
   b. was easier than working on farms had been.
   c. was paid hourly, so people worked long days.
   d. was very hard, with extremely long hours.

33. In mid-19th-century factories, faster and more efficient machines
   a. began to replace workers, leading to protests.
   b. directly caused improved transportation.
   c. meant shorter workdays and more free time.
   d. raised the quality of the goods produced.

34. As factories began to pay workers higher salaries and cities developed more,
   a. entertainment advanced much too slowly.
   b. suburbs began to appear on cities' edges.
   c. workers could enjoy more leisure activities.
   d. workers drove cars to the country or beach.
35. Today, the countries with the most days off and shortest working hours are mostly located in
   a. Far East Asia.
   b. Latin America.
   c. North America.
   d. Western Europe.

36. The best title for this passage would be
   b. Industrialized Workers' Rights.
   c. Rural versus Urban Lifestyles.
   d. The Culture of Leisure and Waste.

問 B 下線部を本文に即して具体的に日本語で説明し、記述解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。（10点）
37. Why don’t you (       ) here doing nothing?

| (1) just staying       | (2) home now       |
| (3) instead of        | (4) consider going |

- a. (1) (2) (4) (3)
- b. (4) (2) (3) (1)
- c. (1) (3) (2) (4)
- d. (4) (2) (1) (3)

38. I don’t want (       ) in the important meeting tonight.

| (1) by           | (2) making mistakes |
| (3) myself       | (4) to embarrass    |

- a. (3) (4) (1) (2)
- b. (3) (1) (2) (4)
- c. (4) (3) (1) (2)
- d. (4) (2) (1) (3)

39. I have to find out when (       ) to attend the meeting.

| (1) convenient    | (2) for everyone   |
| (3) is            | (4) it             |

- a. (3) (4) (1) (2)
- b. (3) (1) (2) (4)
- c. (4) (3) (2) (1)
- d. (4) (3) (1) (2)

40. I need to interview (       ) I start writing a report for my course.

| (1) as possible   | (2) before         |
| (3) people        | (4) as many        |

- a. (2) (3) (4) (1)
- b. (2) (4) (3) (1)
- c. (4) (3) (1) (2)
- d. (4) (1) (3) (2)
A: My dog is three years old. His name is Spot. He is very noisy but fun to play with. Tell me about your dog.

B: My dog (1)

A: That sounds great. What do you like to do with your dog?

B: (2)
リスニング 問題

[7] これから流される放送を聴き、その指示に従ってください。（2点×10）

例 題

Dialogue [1]

F: Do you remember that David needs a ride to school earlier than usual this morning?
M: Oh no, I forgot. What time does he need to leave?
F: Right now, actually. He’s already waiting for you in the car.
M: Okay. I’ll be ready in five minutes.

Question No. 1: What will the man do?

a. Give David a ride to school.
b. Wait in the car.
c. Leave later than usual.
d. Come home from work earlier than usual.

Monologue [1]

Max had a lot of homework last night, but he talked with his best friend Harry on the phone until eleven. Then he started doing his homework. When Max finally finished his homework, it was already six o’clock in the morning, and so he ended up going to school without sleeping at all.

Question No. 6: How long did it take for Max to finish his homework?

a. Three hours.
b. Six hours.
c. Seven hours.
d. Eleven hours.

指示があるまで開かないのでください。
Dialogues

Dialogue [1]
1. a. To have job prospects nearby.
   b. To live in a newer apartment.
   c. To live near the campus.
   d. To pay more affordable rent.

2. a. The building had a strong, sour smell.
   b. The building was old.
   c. The rent was too high.
   d. The shower was weak.

Dialogue [2]
3. a. A war painter is included.
   b. He always enjoys modern art.
   c. He is a modern artist himself.
   d. He wants to see Capa’s photos.

4. a. He covered five different wars for media.
   b. He faced real danger to show war’s horror.
   c. He focused on the capacities of heroes.
   d. His pictures show the human cost of war.

5. a. In a colonial war in Africa in 1964.
   b. In a colonial war in Vietnam in 1954.
   d. In an accident in France in 1954.
Monologues

Monologue [1]

6. a. At night.
   b. At noon.
   c. At sunrise.
   d. At sunset.

7. a. Decorated his home.
    b. Donated them to a museum.
    c. Gave them to friends.
    d. Returned them to the sea.

Monologue [2]

8. a. *Bonsai* originally came from China.
    b. *Bonsai* trees are imported from China.
    c. China imported the art of *bonsai* from Japan.
    d. There are a lot of *bonsai* artists in China.

9. a. Arrange flowers in a way different from nature.
    b. Create shallow, tray-like containers for trees.
    c. Make paintings of plants that look fully alive.
    d. Raise miniature trees that look like full-size ones.

10. a. To have a living wonder to look at.
    b. To look closely at full-scale trees.
    c. To make space for many trees instead of one.
    d. To use their creativity, effort and patience.
Dialogues

Dialogue [1]

M: Sally, you’ve been looking for an apartment closer to the university, right? Have you found anything good yet?
F: I checked one this morning that was affordable and only ten minutes from campus. But I decided against renting it.
M: Was something wrong?
F: Yes. Although the building was old, I didn’t mind that, but when I turned on the shower to test the water pressure, it was very low. I need a strong shower. That’s a necessity.

Question No. 1: What is the woman’s main reason for wanting to move?
Question No. 2: Why did the woman decide not to rent the apartment that she checked this morning?

Dialogue [2]

F: Jim, are you interested in going to the exhibition of photographs at the city museum of modern art?
M: Yes, it includes a large number of Robert Capa’s photos that I’ve always wanted to see full-size.
F: Ah, the Hungarian war photographer. I’ve been impressed by his photos, too. He faced real danger by getting so close to soldiers in war zones. But he shows us the horror of war better than any other photographer I’ve seen.
M: And Capa covered five different wars for famous magazines and newspapers. He risked his life repeatedly.
F: Didn’t he die young?
M: Yes, at the age of forty. He was killed during the French colonial war in Vietnam in 1954. Yes, let’s go see his photos today.

Question No. 3: Why is the man interested in going to the museum exhibition today?
Question No. 4: What impressed the woman about the Hungarian photographer?
Question No. 5: Where and when did the young Hungarian photographer die?
Monologues

Monologue 1

Martin lives by the seashore in Hawaii. He enjoys running along Lanikai Beach every morning before work. Usually Martin starts as the golden sun begins to rise above the ocean waves. During these runs, he has gradually collected beautiful shells that have washed up onto the sandy beach overnight. Martin’s collection of many colors, shapes, patterns, and sizes grew so large that he gave it to a local museum. Now visitors from around the world can enjoy Martin’s morning discoveries.

Question No. 6: When does Martin begin his runs along the beach?
Question No. 7: What did Martin do with the many different types of sea shells he gradually collected during his beach runs?

Monologue 2

There is a Japanese art form that is popular around the world which uses living plants that are rooted in soil. Although this traditional art originated in China, it has a thousand years of history in Japan. This art is bonsai. Various tools, techniques, and knowledge enable a bonsai artist to create and style miniature trees that resemble the shape of full-scale trees. Moreover, these tiny trees, whose roots are cut short to restrict the trees’ growth, can live for centuries in shallow, tray-like containers. The main aim of bonsai is to give the viewer a living wonder to observe. It also brings pleasure and satisfaction to the grower, who needs creativity, effort, and much patience to practice this art.

Question No. 8: Why is China mentioned in this talk?
Question No. 9: What do bonsai artists’ tools, techniques, and knowledge enable these artists to do?
Question No. 10: What is the main aim of the art of bonsai for the viewer?
△解答例

【1】問A

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【4】問A

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問B

19世紀後半の都市部の労働者には、公園や庭園を訪れたり、スポーツの試合、ビクニック、コンサート、映画のために出かけたり、都会から離れた田舎や海辺で過ごすなど、時間とお金の使い方に多くの新しい選択肢があった。

【5】

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【6】

1. is only two months old. She is very cute and gets very excited when I give her a hug. (19words)

2. I like to go to a park with her and meet her friends and their owners. (16words)

【7】リスニング問題

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講評

[1] 総合問題

本文は、長年にわたり科学の発展を見た科学者が、現代の象徴的なトピックであるAI（artificial intelligence=人工知能）について語るスピーチの原稿である。彼は、AIは未来も「weak AI（弱AI）」のままであり、「strong AI（強いAI）」になることはないと考えている。これは、第2段落「I am not really convinced by what we call "strong AI."」第8段落「I believe there will always be a person behind the program」などから読み取ることができる。

「strong AI」は、本文の説明の通り、人間のように感情を持ち、自ら学習を下すことのできるAIを指す。第3段落と第4段落に「weak AI」と「strong AI」の違いの説明があり、これを超えられ理解していれば、全体の流れの把握に繋がったであろう。

このセクションで最も正答率が低かったのは問Bで、スピーチの聴衆が誰かを問う問題であった。これは1-2行目の「addressing top high-tech executives on the topic of artificial intelligence」から導かれる答えであった。第7段落3行目の「I know you’re all experts on AI」にもヒントがあった。

[2] 語彙問題

語彙問題は、空所の周りだけでなく、文章全体をよく読み、文脈上意味の通る語彙を選択しなければならない。例えば、22の問題は、「global warming（地球温暖化）」の用語を見ただけで、「d. worried」を選びがちであるが、「positive impact」を見透していなければ、絶対は「h. optimistic」であることがわかる。この問題の正答率が25-30%と低かったのは、文章全体を読まず、単語を見ただけで思い込みで解答した受験者が多かったからであるろう。

このほか、熟語を問う問題が3問（13. come up with; 20. turn out; 21. In advance）あったが、熟語は似ているものが多く、選ぶときに悩まされやすい。動詞を含む熟語は、動詞そのものの意味を考えると選びやすい。「13. come up with」は「思いつく」つまり「考えが自分にやって来る（come）」であり、「20. turn out」は「〜という結果になる」つまり「〜に方向が変わる（turn）」である。

[3] 正誤問題

ここでは、正答率が半数以下であった3問について解説する。

問23は主語がAnnieなので「(a)seldom go」の動詞が「goes」になる必要はない。「(b)on Tuesday afternoons」を選択した受験者が約40%いたのは、afternoonの複数形に慣れていなかったからであろうか。「毎週火曜日の午後」なので「afternoons」と複数形にするのが正しい。

26は（c）の「a number of」が誤りで正しくは「the number of」である。「a number of〜」は「たくさんの〜」、「the number of」は「〜の数で、この文では「観光客の数が増加」なので「the」が正しい。

問26(c)は、完了形の「have +過去分詞」なので、「be paid」は誤りで「been paid」が正しい。

[4] 英文解説・内容説明

人々にとっての仕事と余暇について、歴史を追いかけて解説した文章である。欧米では、18世紀後半から19世紀前半にかけて産業の発展に伴い、人々は都会に出て工場で働くようになった。この頃は労働中心で余暇を楽しむことはほとんどなかった。この後、機械の発達により生産が速く効率的になるにつれて、人々は富と時間を楽しむようになった。20世紀中頃には、1日8時間週5日の労働が一般的になった。しかし、多くのアジアや南米の国では、今日でも週に45時間以上働き、余暇を楽しむ余裕のない人々が多く存在する。国や地域によって多くの差があるのが現実である。

問A（内容理解問題）は、どの問題も90%前後の正答率で、よくできていた。

問Bの要約問題では、「時間とお金の使い方に新しい選択肢が増えた」ことは書けても、「新しい選択肢について具体的に書けていない解答が多かった。また、誰にとっての選択肢（19世紀後半に都市部で働く人々）なのかを書けていない解答が目立った。

[5] 語彙整序問題

4問のうち、正答率が半数以下であった38番について解説する。この他は80-90%の正答率でよくできていた。

38は、文中に疑問詞が入る文である。文頭にwhenが来れば、「When is it convenient for everyone?」となるのが、この文は「find out」に続くので「when it is convenient for everyone」となる。疑問詞が文中に来る時は「when it is convenient for everyone」となる。
【6】英作文
お互いの飼っている犬について話す2人の会話文を完成させる問題である。（1）は、次の「That sounds great.」を考えたが、前の文「Tell me about your dog.」に答えなければならないため、前後のつながりを意識した作文能力が問われた。（2）は、犬の好きなところではなく、犬と一緒に何をするのが好きか「do」を答えに含まなければならない。全体的には、わかりやすいトピックであったため、よくできていた。

【7】リスニング問題
Dialogueは65−80%の正答率で、全体的によくなっていた。
Monologueは2の問題の正答率が15−20%と低かった。Monologue 2は森原がトピックである。2問目は森原の作り手がすることを答える問題なので、「d. Raise miniature trees that look like full-size ones.」（本物の大きな木に似てミニチュアの木を立てる）」が答えで、多くの受験者が選んだ「b. Create shallow, tray-like containers for trees.」（木を入れる浅いトレイのような容器を作る）」ではない。本文では「create miniature trees that resemble the shape of full-scale trees」と言っていたので、「create = raise」「look like = resemble」「full-size = full scale」の同義語に注意すべきであった。3問目は、鑑賞する（viewer）側に関する問題であるのに、作り手に関する「d. To use their creativity, effort and patience.」を選んだ受験者が多かった。問題文もしっかり注意して聞き取らないと、誤答につながってしまう。